

THE DEMOCRAT

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER

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CAP GIRARDEAU.....MO.

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A fellow by the name of Thrower has started a new paper in Dexter. If there is anything in this man Thrower's good town in which to throw away his lime. Dexter is a Frank Mitchum town.

The New York Sun continues its fight on Cleveland, and keeps on piling up arguments to prove not only that he cannot be elected in 1862, but that he ought not to have been elected in 1860. At the same time, the Herald continues to boom Mr. Dixie for the Senate. Things are a little mixed in New York, from a Democratic point of view.

The possible New York Magicians are more genuinely Democratic than we have given them credit for. The Illinois Democrats nominated Gen. Palmer for Senator because, says the Chicago Herald, "they were so proud of his cause when he ran for Governor." He ran about as far ahead of Cleveland as Governor Hill did in New York. Perhaps it is because the Magicians really have such admiration for Governor Hill's splendid canvass in 1858 that they have likewise nominated him for Senator from the Empire State. Who knows?

The persistent misrepresentation by the free trade press of the number and effect of the changes made by the Republican Tariff law has led the Manufacturer, of Philadelphia, to make a tabulated comparison of the new law with the old in its issue of the 15th ult., which clearly shows First, that no change of any kind has been made with respect to about one-half the items in the old law; second, that of the changes made nearly one-half decreased the duties, instead of increasing them, and third, that in only about one-fourth of the items have the duties been advanced." As an offset to these advances, seventy-five articles or groups of articles hitherto dutiable have been placed on the free list.

The sanguine friends of Mr. Parnell who look hopefully to the Paris conference for results favorable to the Irish leader are hoping against hope. Mr. Parnell cannot expect to bridge the present difficulty by any agreement or compromise that does not include Mr. Gladstone. The Nationalist party cannot afford, at this critical juncture of affairs, to have a simply ornamental leader, however brilliant and decorative may have been his past services and accomplishments. It is not probable that Mr. Gladstone will stultify his recent grand moral stand in order to indulge the fatuous devotion of those who would rescue Mr. Parnell, at whatever cost, from the deep disgrace in which he has involved himself. Mr. Parnell has defied the moral sentiment of the civilized world, and he will find it difficult to extricate himself from the retributive consequences by mere party compromises.

IRELAND'S REPORTER.

Ireland is said to have originally lost her liberty by a row over a woman. One of the fighting kings, finding himself getting the worst of it, sought English assistance, and Strongbow and his Saxon followers crossed over to Erin's green isle. From that hour dates the downfall of Irish supremacy, history to repeat itself at this late day? Just when the long night of despotism was being illuminated by the light of Irish freedom, and the long-hoped-for Home Rule appeared to be within the grasp of the suffering people, a miserable intrigue of the great Irish leader with a wanton woman destroys the work of ages and dashes the cup of liberty from the thriling lips of the downtrodden millions of poor old Erin.

It is really too bad. It is heart-sickening. To think of all that Ireland has suffered; all she has borne for the sake of faith and freedom; of her mighty struggles—rising from the blood-stained ashes of defeat to fight and fight again; of her long line of martyred sons, who gladly offered up their lives in the cause of their country; of Sarfield, Emmett, Wolfe Tone, Grattan and O'Connell; of the last magnanimous effort under the leadership of Parnell and Gladstone. And now, with the boon of self-government and the laurels of victory, so nearly won, a great man's weakness and a woman's shame dashes the cause of liberty to the earth.

IN MR. BURNS' ELEGIANT.

A question is being raised as to Jasper N. Bush's eligibility. At the time he was nominated for the Vice-Senate he held the office of State Grid Inspector, and it is argued that under section 4, article 1, of the Constitution of Missouri, he could not legally run for the office. The section reads:

And no person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or this State, or any municipality thereof, shall be eligible to either House of the General Assembly.

Mr. Bush claims that this simply means that he could not hold both offices at once, but that during his term as Inspector he can be Senator without question. Several arguments to dispute the accuracy of this reading of the clause, and it is probable the point will be raised at the proper time.

The recent investigation of cattle shipments by Mr. Samuel Finsill, has already borne fruit, as witness by the enterprise of an English firm of meat dealers in securing slaughtering facilities in Jersey City and their intention to ship dressed beef by the fast ocean liners. This plan will also operate to the benefit of American workmen in that the hides, fat and other offal of many live cattle will now remain here to be worked up and exported to Holland and other countries in the form of stearine, oleo, etc.

THE MARCHES OF JOURNALISM.

Among the wonders of this age must be record the success of journalism. No other age since the foundation of the world can compare with the one we live in, at least, in the matter of printing and publishing news, with books and other reading matter.

In the midst of this extraordinary development in the art of printing and publishing, we can see the most remarkable rivalry, one who would surpass every other enterprise or branch of industry. A few years ago, the competition looked as though it mainly lay in the perfection of presses, until the ingenuity of man seemed to be exhausted.

Other branches and departments of this creation kept pace with the improvement of presses, and now a half million of newspapers can be furnished a single city before its people get their breakfast. Nothing like this has ever appeared in any previous epoch of our world.

The next step was to construct suitable buildings for to carry on this splendid work.

The first move was modest enough to suit the taste of any utilitarian, but with the growth of wealth and the expansion of trade, more superb establishments must be procured; hence these massive buildings, and withal very beautiful, which we can see in every city we now visit.

It would seem that the climax has been reached by the erection of the Pulitzer building just completed in the City of New York and for the accommodation of the World. No other such structure can be seen on the face of the earth for similar purposes.

The man who says he doesn't care about newspapers is probably something worse than a fool. A fool might not care, but there are not many who condemn the press that are willing to include themselves in the fool's category.

A wise man must care, because what is circulated concerning him must, justly or unjustly, bear upon what the community, his friends and even his own family think about him. Even if the publication be totally and inexcessively false, yet its appearance imposes occasion for establishing the contrary truth and that kind of self-defensive work is something that no rational man can court or enjoy.

These considerations illustrate why people care about what is said in newspapers. They show, moreover, that, justly or unjustly, the press directly public sentiment, and consequently in great degree the fate of our communities. The responsibility of journalism is heavy. Its delinquencies, in view of that responsibility, are immense. Its shortcomings ought to be remedied, so that no need care about what a newspaper may say of him except the man who has occasion to fear the truth. The newspaper mill has not yet come. There is undoubtedly a surplus of false report, crude opinions and injudicious advice. But one error goes to countervail another, and, on the whole, there is nothing in the way of fair showing that any critic can bring to prove that the independence of the press works mischief to our people.

To the ordinary mortal this order would be more unintelligible than Greek, but not so with the attendant—he knew his business, and in a few seconds had placed before the hungry fakir a pile of boiled pork, a cheese sandwich, two fried eggs and a cup of coffee. When had finished "packing" the hungry man from Columbus to the last crumb, he paid his bill and rushed out again.

"What did he mean by 'Pulman wheels'?"

"I'm bin-which," was the brusque reply. —*Antislavery, No. 2.*

A Bias to Leaves in This.

One of the hotel Duquesne guests, evidently a railroad man, noticed that the telegraph operator was at leisure about 8:30 o'clock last evening, and soon began a telegraph correspondence with him. As a sender he used a lead pencil and the showcase.

"Glimme a sneey funeral, without any band, a couple of pulman wheels—no, never mind the wheels, give me a Castle Garden, a cusk of whites and a copper and some white."

How a fakir crevied lunch.

It was not difficult to tell what business he was in as he hurried through the waiting room, dashed into the restaurant and climbed upon one of the long-legged chairs. His little cap, short and tightly-buttoned jacket and loud pantaloons proclaimed him a fakir—an outside man with a side-show or a ticket seller with a

little money.

"I'm bloomin' hungry," he exclaimed as he caught up a knife and fork and tucked a napkin under his chin. "I ain't pecked since we left Columbia."

What shall it be? interrupted the attendant in a brisk business voice.

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THE SENATORIAL FIGHT IN MASS.

The forces opposed to Mr. Ingalls in the Kansas Legislature are becoming very anxious. Their opposition, to him has been their only bond of union.

They are wide differences of opinion between the Willets men and the Peffer men, not to speak of the Illinois men. They find it hard to unite on any candidate, and their division gives to Mr. Ingalls a great advantage, which he well knows how to use.

So badly scared are the anti-Ingalls men, and so great is their difficulty in uniting on any of the candidates thus far mentioned, that there are rumors now that they will drop all these candidates, and vote for Jerry Simpson.

This might be a good scheme if it would work. But Jerry is not a candidate for Senator. His real candidate is Prof. J. H. Candide, of the State University, and he will use his influence for Candide or for Peffer, and not for himself.

The anti-Ingalls men are now probably discovering their blunder in threatening with death any man elected as an Illinois man who should vote for Ingalls. Such language as they have used does not sit well in Kansas. It would not better the latitude and longitude of South Carolina. If any Illinois man, recognizing Mr. Ingalls' influence and great services, chooses to vote for him, they are not likely to be deterred by threats of personal violence.

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